100, to Mr. Tom Appleton's good Americans, the
"Arrival at the Chateau," by Mr. L. Adam, which shows
a company of atterty uninteresting people twittering
and smirking before the climisy perfice of their house.
"The Future King," is another of these vapid pieces,
surely this fat-faced little German boy with the heavy
girl at dis saide cannot be Frederic the Great and
Wilbelmion I But whoever they be, how lovely to see
the adoring looks of the people about them, the simple
loyalty of the peasant chiliten to the child who is their
king by divine right, and not by any stupil pountar
choice or free election. There are several other pictures
which are every writ as high-toned and titinfaling
to the aristocratic sense as these—Mr. Bakalowlez's
"The Duke of Buckingham and Aune of Austria,"
Mr. Viry's "On the Torrace," Mr. Capoloanen's "Toe
Siesta," and there are a number of returns like Mr.
Emile B-ranger's "Flower Girl," Hugues Meth's "Robecca," Jacquet's "The Dauphin," Plassurs "Dimer
Party," Steinhell's 'Artist, Time of Abert Dilrer," Rugmuller's "Mar pare in the Garden," which are either
morie carlostites for Berauger's and Steinhell's pictures
are surely nothing more, though Steinhell's pictures
are surely nothing more, though Steinhell's pictures
and lambrequins of that martment. They are, however,
in another sense than that of art, "all right," and whoever buys them may be sure than his money back
with laterest, and feel encouraged to repeat his experiment.

Mr. Meissner's "Watering the Flock," Rice's "LandMr. Meissner's "Watering the Flock," Rice's "LandMr. Meissner's "Watering the Flock," Rice's "LandMr. Meissner's "Watering the Flock," Rice's "Landment.

Mr. Melssaer's "Watering the Flock," Rice's "Landteape and Cottage," Schonleber's "Fish Market at
Dantzig," Szerner's "Halt on the Way to the Fair-Poland, "Defort's "Strolling Players," the younger Melssonier's "Street Environs of Nice," Graeb's "Caureh at
Verons," Vernier's "On the Scashore," and best of all,
Franz Defregger's "Isst Askeep," are pictures that relieve the "pale quantimity "of the general collection with
touches of interest, some human feeling, and not a little
artistic handling. The exhibition of these pictures is
enjoying an equal popularity with that of the late Harper collection, and as it appeals to the same audience,
we have no doubt it will prove an equal money success.

PUBLIC OPINION.

To David Davis: You can't do better than trade your boom for Keely's motor, if Keely doesn't ask too much to boot.-[Albany Evening Journal (Rep.) If Southern Congressmen and Southern newspapers would have less to say in defines of State Rights, they would find less occasion to say anything—(Yeasburg Herald (Dem.)

Every rational man knows that the Democrats have strong methods for managing elections in Lagrangian and that the electoral vote of the Solid South will be counted for the Democratic candidate.—[Chicia-

DONNELLY'S EAR MARKS RECOGNIZED.

From The St. Prat Pioner Prox (Ind.)

Mr. Marning may contrive to palm off Doneily's literature as his own on the gudgeons about rashington; but hereabouts, where we are as isomirrith his characteristic style as with his physicanomy, we would know the report to be Dennicy's, written and phrased and constructed by him, if it had been

MEMORIAL ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. PEABODY, OF HARVARD-THE REV. DR. OSGOOD'S LECTURE BEFORE THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The celebration of the centennial anniver-

eary of the birth of William Ellery Chapulng was begun last night at the Church of Our Saviour (the Rev. Dr Putnam's), at Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The church was filled by a large contained many elergymen of various denominations and representative members of other churches. Among those present were: The Rev. Drs. Farley, J. B. Thomas, H. J. Van Dyke, Samuel T. Spear and Ager; the Revs. J. W. Chadwick, Robert Collyer, T. R. Silcer and J. H. Frothingham; H. B. Cinflin, A. A. Low, J. O. Low, ex-Judge Green wood, Pro-essors E. P. Thwing, C. E. West and Robert Foster; J. T. Howard, Ripley Ropes, S. V. White and others. A memorial address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, of Harvard University. He said in part :

As to his theological influence, Channing must be held

responsible only for what he said and thought, and not for that to whice; he turned his back and not his face. The Unitarian denomination has been afflicted by two influences—German culture, which, during Channing's time left a trail of scepticism and had for its consequence a transcendentalism with no title to the name except that it transcended the understanding; and, when this forsook a climate never congenial to it it was followed by that earth-demon, self-styled physical science. This has appeared since Channing and is al-refly ebbing. In the fermer he had no part, and it has nearly ceased to flow. Channing's infla-ence tended to develop the right of free inence tended to develop the right of free in-quiry—a right now as universally admitted as to his day it was universally condemned. He was not at first of a controversial epirit, but was forced into a polente position. The establishment of the Park Sitreet Charrh, and its occupation by a divine of unsur-passed ability, zeal and energy (Lyman Beecker), made Boston the centre of a movement to secure a more stringent orthodoxy than had provalled be-fore this century opened. The controver-sies that followed were too highly pitched for our time, but not for a time when giants fought and theologians neither asked nor gave quarter. This cen-tennial marks the change that has taken piace since his death, when those of every denomination units to do him honor as a high-priest of God.

The Rev. Samuel Osgood; D. D., read a paper on Channing's piace in American History" before the New-York Historical Society last evening. He said in

New-York Historical Society last evening. He said in

Channing lived in constant relations with human affiles, and knew very well that a crisis was close at affairs, and knew very well that a crisis was close at hand, at home and abrond. He saw and feit that therewas a new departure in American politics, literature and science, and that new powers were coming up which caiminated years interward in Lincoin's election and the downfail of alwery. He was very conservative in matters affecting the sanctity of religion and in the authority of the law. He did not go with new radicals in one-sided and destructive arguments, but cane out the champion of humanity. Even more than he knew it, the best minds of the nineteerith century were with him. In his speeches of 1830 and his writings of 1841 the hierence was that slavery must be done away with, and in this respect the reality went beyond his anticipation. The Emancipation Act came as part of the self-detence of the Nation, and slavery was no more.

THE SERVICES AT NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEWPORT, R. I., April 6 .- The arrangements for the proper celebration of Channing's birth-day to-merrow and the laying of the corner-stone of the uing Memorial Church are completed. A large number of persons will be present. Many distinguished Interiors, including the Rev. W. H. Channing, of London, June Werd Howe and the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of London, June Werd Howe and the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of London, June Werd Howe and the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of London, June Werd How and the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of London, June Werd How and the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of London, Li wasn't me that style der chickens. It was Deader Werder, have already arrived.

4t the Channing Conference this evening in the Universe Conference of the Conferen

tarian Church, which was excepted by Dr. Channing, the Rev. Dr. Hosmer, of Bos.on, delivered an able ad-

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

DISCUSSING IMPORTANT CHANGES. DEBATES OF THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE-REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRE-

SIDING ELDERSHIPS.

The morning session of the New-York Method at Episcopal Conference orened at the usual hour yesterday, with Bishop Wiley in the chair. Dr. J. P. Newman introduced Fathers Quinn and Wood, new members of the West Virginia Conference. Father Quinn related his experience of a life of ten years in the

Quinn related his experience of a fire of ten years in the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. King then ascended the platform to read the minority report of the Committee on Presiding Eldérships. The minority of the committee, consisting of Dr. King and Dr. Crawford, it appeared, is apposed to the resolutions reported on Saturday by the majority, suggesting that the ensuing General Conference be asked to reconcerned that, the presiding elders be appointed to recommend that the presiding elders be appointed to pastoral charges whenever practicable; that such pastoral charges waenver placeason, as a change in the discipline should be made as would give to the Annual Conferences the right to determine the number and boundaries of the several districts within their limits; and that the G. m. ral Conference be urged to make the office of presiding elder elective by the Annual Conference. This was signed by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, the Rev. Alexander McLean and the Rev. I. N. Lewis. Dr. King and Dr. Crawford think that the first resolution is superfluous as the bisophs already have authority to appoint preas the bisopus already have authority to appoint pre-siding elders to pastoral charges when necessary. In regard to determining the boundaries they doubt the authority of the General Conference to confer this right authority of the General Contenents to conferences. They dissent from the recommendation that the General Conference should "make the office of presiding elder elective by the Asmusi Conference," because they donot the authority of the General Conference so to do without the concentrace of the Asmusi Conference, and because they believe that the change would be inefficient. Dr. S. N. Crooks, of Peekskill, N. Y., moved first that the committee's original report should be adopted, and then spoke against it.

"You are bringing into the Church," he said, "all the evils of elections such as canvassing an ilog-rolling and trading votes; the 'Help me and Pil help you' motto; and all other doubtful maneguvings, so inseparable from all elections. There is as much of it done as if the aim was to nominate General Grant or Samuel J. Tiden to the Presidential chair. My, we are getting to be the greatest wire-pullers in America. We are put in a false position now. Our robes are saired and the sincerity of our ministry is made doubtful."

Dr. Crawford, Dr. Ferris, Dr. Foss, Dr. George S. Hare, Dr. Osbon and Mr. Guli during the day took part in the discussion. The matter is deemed so important that the Conference will hold an extra session at 9 o'clock this morning. without the concurrence of the annual conferences

CLOSING SESSIONS IN BROOKLYN.

MANY REPORTS READ-DISCUSSION ABOUT COM-

MUNION WINE-LVENING WORK. The last three sessions of the New-York East Conference were held in the Summerfield Church in Brooklyn yesterday. In the morning Dr. J. M. Reed, the General Missienary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, reported that the debt of the society had been

church, reported that the deat of the secrety had been reduced from \$262,000 to about \$62,000.

The committees then began to offer reports for the consideration of the conference. The condition of the Freedman's Aid Society was dwelt upon, and the report Freedman's Ald Society was dwelt upon, and the report of the Committee on Temperance brought up the subject of communion wine. Dr. Bugkley spoke briefly, warning the pastors against the use of fermented wine. Dr. Hunt spoke on the work of the American Bible Society.

The first interesting discussion in the afternoon session was upon the last paragraph of the report on Sanday schools, in which a recommendation was made by th General Conference that a law be passed requiring Sun day-school superintendents to be nominated by the

WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS-THE TRACK GIVES WAY UNDER A TRAIN GOING AT THIRTY MILES AN HOUR.

MERIDEN, Conn., April 6 .- The night expre rain that left Boston at 10 o'clock last night for New-York, via Springfield, was partially wrecked by the caving in of an embankment about three miles north of this city shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. The train was composed of two express cars, a mail and baggage car, two passenger coaches and three sleeping cars. The locomotive remained on the track, but the remainder of the train, except the two last sleeping cars, left the rails. The first express car was found lying on its side on the track, the second one tumbled twelve feet down the bank and the mail car followed. The baggage car reared up on the end of the mail car, which saved it from going down. The other cars crashed against each other, but aside from Leing dragged off their trucks,

escaped damage. Strange to say, not a person on the train received serious injury. Some of the sleeping car passengers slept through all the excitement. Of the three car that were overturned, only one, the mail car, had a stove in it. This sat fire to the car, but the flames were extinguished without doing any damage Some of the mail bags, however, were badly soaked with water. Most of the passengers have been

with water. Most of the passengers have been sent to New-York.

The accident was caused by the Hartford Ice Company drawing the water off their ice pond, which adjoins the track. This caused the embankment to give way when the train dashed upon it at an estimated speed of thirty miles an hour.

The train from Philadelphia and Wishington for Boston, due at the same time, was delayed, or it might also have been ditched. Both tracks sank at the same time.

the same time, The mail matter was much damaged. When it arrived at the Post Office in this city it was spread on

and in many instances the addresses on envelopes were saturated with water, and in many instances the addresses on envelopes were so defaced as to be illegible. The newspaper mail also suffered, and in some cases packages of papers were reduced to paip. The registered mail did not escape, but was soaked with water.

DOOMED TO THE GALLOWS.

ALBANY, April 6 .- In the Court of Appeals, this norning, decisions were handed down in the cases of the two murderers, Chastine Cox and Pietro Balbo, in which the judgments of the Court below were affirmed. This removes the last hope of these men for escaping the gallows through any action of

the Courts. There is an undertaker down East whom the There is an undertakter down East whom the boys alckname "Old Mortakty." One day he had the body of a colored man to remove. Says he: "I stepped out a moment, and taking off the lid to look at the body, and two friends of mice in here clapped a hideaus though coulcial mask on the face of the corpse, and sorewed down the lid. I suspected nothing, and putting the body in our wagon started for the home of the deceaved. On arriving there it was nearly waylaid by a crowd of howing friends, who wanted to look at the corpse. I unscrewed the lid, and the next moment I went through the window, taking sass, thus and all, and never stopped until I struck home, and I lay low for a month afterward."—[Hartford Post.

After a telegraph pole had fallen

SEEKING COUNTRY HOMES.

NEW-YORK BOYS SENT TO VIRGINIA. RESCUED FROM THE STREETS AND FROM HOMES OF POVERTY-MR. REID'S SEVENTH PARTY.

Last evening a party of nineteen boys, gathered from the homes of poverty and from the lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society, started for Winchester, Virginia, where they will find homes with farmers in that vicinity. The cost of their outfit and of the journey was paid by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, from funds placed in his hands to be used in placing poor children in positions where their future success would depend upon their own efforts. This is the first party Mr. Reid has sent to the South.

PREPARING FOR DEPARTURE. SCENES AT THE ROOMS OF THE CHILDREN'S AID

SOCIETY-PARTING WORDS." The rooms of the Children's Aid Society, at West Fourth-st., presented a busy appearance yesterday. Mr. Reid's seventh party of homeless boys was to start for Virginia, and a little crowd was gathered of enterprising fellows who longed to try their for tunes in a different field. Some of them were ragged and unkempt, others were bright and fresh looking, and most had evidently taken pains to make their appearance as prepossessing as possible under the circumstances. One little boy whose clothes consisted of a number of large holes strung together with various material, sported a clean white shirt, and had his hair brashed. A professional bootblack had given his own feet covering a shine, a performance the need of which probably never struck him before. Several members of the party had travelled considerably when their years and facilities for locomotion is considered. More than one, in roply to questions as to where they had lived, gave the indefinite but expressive reply "all over."

The nineteen who were selected to make up the party are, on the whole, of a class likely to take every advantage of the facilities held out to them to become respectable citizens. They have all, at least, learned how to take of themselves, and their early struggles for a bare existence appear in many instances to have endowed them with a spirit of independence and self-reliance. In the simple stories of their lives which they told there was no whining; they related how they had worked, and suffered and struggled in a natural and unexaggerated way, and spoke of the trip with the air of business men taking up a new enterprise. Some of their stories are quiet affecting, and none better shows the openhanded generosity which invariably characterizes the very poor than that of John McCoy, a boy of fourteen, who; on a salary of \$3, supplied his less fortunate "chum" for weeks with

food and lodgings.

As the boys gathered in the rooms of the society, they were taken down stairs and supplied with strong shoes, serviceable caps and such other clothing as they needed. Some, whose unkempt locks gave more of wildness to their expression than naturally belonged to their dispositions, were taken to a neighboring bar-ber, and came back looking the better Signature in the cabustate, where we are as intuitive with its characterizatic syle as with his physical purpose of the property of the cabustate where we are as intuitive with its characterizatic syle as with his physical purpose of the property of the cabustate of the property of the property of the cabustate of the property of the country where you cannot be a caused late. Some of his party with the property of the country of the opposition which is being deep roughly the property of the country of the opposition which is being deep roughly property of the country that the time has now converged in the soil of the property of the country of the property of the country where you cannot be the property of the country of of for the visit. When all had been thus prepared for their journey into the untried life, a fine look-ing group of hove was presented to the view. Soon after 2 p. m., Mr. Whitelaw R-ad visited

SKETCHES OF THE BOYS. Following are sketches of the boys constituting the party, the facts as given having been obtained or the most part directly from the boys :

for the most part directly from the boys:

Banchoff, Charles, a clean, row-clecked youth, whose new white shut was pattenintly conspicuous through the many rents in his other garmens, bud quite a long story to tell, and he manusced to give it in an intelligent and concess manner. "I am sixteen next Thursday," he said. "My father and mother are both dead, my mother going fear years ago, about a year after lather. I have a brother in Gots, but don't know where, and that's nil there is belonging to me. Father was a ship-chandler, and when he died mother and I had a hard time. Then she sent, and a reathern an named Chyton Hollingshes; bear kept me for a time. I left him for a piace in a cracker and cake bakery in Philadelphia. After being there eight months I worked on a farm at Vincent Town for a couple of months, but dim't like it, and so I came on to Newark, where I went into the jewery business. I only got \$2.50 a work, and that was not enough to keep inc, so three weeks ago I slipped out and came here. I have tried hard to get a job, and seem to have a cohance, so I thought I would like to go with these boys. I shad be sure of work down there they sell me. I can read, but I don't make a practice of it."

BLENNER, Thomas, a rayed youth of stateen years of age, was born in Australia. He lost both father and mother ten years ago, and John Hom, a fisher-man, brought him to this country soen afterward.

age, was born in Australia. He less their lather and mother ten years ago, and John Hain, a fisher man, brought blim to this country seen afterward. He lived with a young girl in some way related the fisherman, and did house John. One day the gir was indexing, and the boy of twelve, after cry fing round the city for a day or two, vent to Hoboker and followed this vocation until els months since, and followed this vocation until els months since, when he returned to the city. Since then he beg-carried a procurious satissistence by carrying bugging and delag old jobs. In concluding his story he scale: "I want to get out of it. I don't want to look his this now longer. I have not a friend in the world that I know, on

"I want to get out of it. I don't want to both like
this any longer. I have not a friend in the word that
I knews on."

BURNS, INOMAS J., are nineteen, was one of the most
decently dressed boys in the crowd. His father, who
was a night waterman, died three years ago, and his
mother the year following. He was the only child.
He started as elevator boy, and kept his pection for
three years. Then he became hall boy at the NewYork Hotel, but lately has become ambitions and
believes that he should have a better chance of making a man of himself out he the country. Besides, he
washoen on a farm and is fond of farm work.
CARROLL, David, has alrong, healthy youth of seventest, whose faller is a book canvasar. His mother
died three years ago, He said; "I thin't go to sensol
much; I neglected that when I had the chance. After mother died I used to work with father, and
have done so much last week. I have never done
mything else. He doesn't pay me mything for h,
and cannot afford even to keep me, for it fances all in
ean get to breen him in lique. I shock to him sevcraft times shout going with these boys, and his tweek
he said he didn't care where I want." At this life
boy's eyes mostened, and something like a solicecaped him. "I have one brother older than me, who
works in a printing office on P art st., but he don't
care anything about me neither."
CONALIN, Thomas, acc seventeen, is no credian, his
later dying six years ago, and bid knowher three.
The father was a steady man, a cook, and until he
oned they had a pleasant hone. Thomas was an
only child. After his mother's death he went to

The father was a steady man, a cook, and until he died they had a pleasant home. Thomas was un only child. After his mother's death he went to work on a farm at One-hundred-and-eighty-lourified, and frenth-ave, for \$2 a week. Lately he asked for an increase of pay, and not setting it he came to the city, believing that he would castly get another job. He was unable to do so, and was glad to join the trip because he understood all about farming.

DIXON, Charles, age aixteen, was born in Philadelfind, and is the son of a sulp's cook. His father removed to this city twelve years axo, and two years since died. The mother went to work in the katchen at the Grand Central Hotel, and the boy, after spanding three years with his father as cabin boy, returned to his mother in this city. For nine months he worked in the cyster business, but fire weeks ago was discharged, and since then has had nothing to do.

No do.

NOVAE, JOSEPH, age filteen, has both mother and father. The latter is a stater, and is now doing very little work. His mother is weakly, and there are three other childron younger than Joseph, who for two years has been assisting the household with his earnings. With some pride the produced a letter of resommendation from his employer, a Brooklyn

baker, who cave him an excellent character. He had

baker, who save him an excellent character. He has left this employ simply because he believed this trip would give him a better start in life.

ELLS, GEOHOS, a pale, hundsome-faced boy of sixteen, bas a mother living in New-York, but his father, who was a steady carpenter, died three years ago. Four, years ago the boy left school and started as a messenger boy. He contracted an evil habit which completely broke down his nervous system, and was sent to the New-York Hospital about a year afterward. There he remained until very recently. He says i "i sm big enough to work, but I took siek, so people won't employ me. I cannot go home to burden my mother, so I believe this is the best thing I can do."

can do."

HANDLEY, THOMAS, age seventeen, lost his mother five years and, and very shortly after his father left him to take care of himself. He worked on the Connecticut stone boats for a time, and received some assistance from an aunt. Last Winter he was employed in a tobacco factory, and was able to save up a few dollars. During the last month, however, business has been slack, and for the past two or three weeks he had done nothing, and all his money is gone. He believes that he shall like farming, because it is so much more bealthy than tobacco-making.

McManen, William, age seventeen years, has both

McMaica, Wittham, age accented pears, has both parents lying. The buy has worked in a fish market and brings a good recommendation from his employers. His father, who lives at No. 448 West Twentyninth-st., accompanied the boy, and consented to his joining the party.

Johning the party.

LOUDEN. EDWARD, age seventeeh, American, a half orphan. Hue father is living Jersey City. He has worked in a grocery in Jersey City for three months

orphan. His father is living Jersey City. He has worked in a grocery in Jersey City for three months past.

MARSHALL, RALPH, age seventeen, said: "I am an only child, and my father and mother died two years aco, within a week of each other, of the same thing; I forget what the doctor called it. Father worked as a mechanic, was a Frdeniason, and the Freemsons buried both him and my mother. I went to school right up to the time of father's death, and tried to get some place where my schoisrably would be useful, but always failed. Then I took to blooking boots, and kept on at if right up to this morning. I winted to do something better, but never could, and so I thought I would go with this party."

McCov, John, an intelligent bey of fourieen, told the foilowing gtory: "My father died six years ago in this city. He was a bottler and used to get \$12 a week, every cent of which he brought home to mother. I had one sister and two brothers. Three months ago mother broke up house, sent the other children to Philadelphia and went to a place as servent. I go and see her sometimes. I don't want to leave New-York, but my chum, he says we outgat to. That's my chum you've just talked to—Charlie Dixon; when mother broke up house, and was doing well. I got \$3 a week, and me and Charlie and good grub, ioo, in Wooster'st. for \$2 a week, rowe had a dollar to save up. But Charlie condu't get no work, and the could get nothing to do, so Charlie says we'd better go Suith. I know nothing about this offair, and I wouldn't have gone but for my chim."

Miller, Geoorge W., nge sixteen, said: "My father died

this affair, and I wouldn't have gone but for my chimm."

MILER, GEORGE W., age sixteen, said: "My father died two years are. He was capitain of a grain elevator and got lots of money, but he spent it all. I was the only child. Mother left me with her mother after her death, over in Brooklye, but I was not comfortable, so I came to live with my father's mother. I worked for a stationer on commission, but only got \$2 a cell, and as grainly was not able to left me. I left about a month are. I have not been able to get anything smee. Grainly is willing that I should join this trip, herause a san of hers was sent out to Himols years ago, and he is doing well now. I am a good scholer, and am sure to get on if there is anything of a chance."

thing of a chance.

MULTHIT, THOMAS, is a bootblack of seventeen years, who claims to have had so good a bringing up that "he would rather starve than work on a Sundar," He said: "My father was a laborer, and be died twelve years ago, leaving my mother with four children. Three of these died, and five years ago the 21st of this month she followed them. I went to the asylum at Peckskill and worked on the farm there about two years and a half, and then walked to New-York. I didn't exactly run away, because I told them I was going, and no-body seemed to care. I had made a little money working in the village, so I don't have to beging way at all. I have been stining boots and selling papers in this city for nearly twenty months. I struck work on Siturday. I wouldn't work sundays for anything; no, not if I was starving, and I wanted to have a sock round the city yesterday, because I have been sellent before one of the said."

O'HEARS, WILLIAM, said he was sixteen and lived with his metore and father at Harlem. "My father," he said. "left leciant ten or eleven years ago, and settlied here. He is a carpenter and very stearly but he only works week on and week off now, and cannot get enough for all on the favore and city when had a prefly cool education. Helt school over two seasance, when in the 's work fell off. I worked for a contractor for a lung time, driving horse and cart, then and I've done nothing since. Father's quite willing I should go 8 suth, and thinks I might do well if I behave myself."

SMITH, Großer, a bright-looking youth, but considerating disaplainted In point of dress, said, in reply to thing of a chance." MURPHY, THOMAS, is a bootblack of seventeen years,

MITS. Grosor, a bright-looking wouth, but conside lived a lover; never in any particular place, except Troy. I has been there, and went to the molific sethool for awhile; then my mother died, and father was 80 serry he kinder broke up. A year after he died. That's four years are, well, then I had no friends and no note that, and I just ramoted about. I worked on the Eric Cand sended up, and selections, and she will be fat to have regular work on a farm, and I just a man what'll treat now well I get along. But I don't know how that will be down South. You know the Southermark are known of down on as Northerm people because we took all their projecty from them to free the shaves. Anyways, if they give me a fair chaire, I shall get along an inful, you'd see.

turned through the Dead Letter Office. In the mean-thor he had got work in a growey store, and stayed there four years. Then the grocer sold out and went away. The boy hour of blusself a new suit of clother, and naving about 28 left started for New York, where he arrived two weeks ago. He falled to get work, and coming to the conclusion that "trade was yelly there," decided to join the boy's expell-

was very dull here," decided to Join the boy's expedi-tion to the South.

LOMSON, ROBLER, Southern years of age, came from the Juvenile Asyoni. His father was alited in the war, and his mother, who earned a living by sewing and washing, died four years ago. The little fellow has had but one situation since. He worked in a paper-lag lactory, and carned \$3.50 a week. He spont his money facilities, he says, and for samething or other was discharged. Then he "banced around" the streets for several weeks, and two years ago last January delivered himself up to the Juvenile Asylum-Five months after a baker named Wagner look him out. Last week the how threatened to "try and bet-ter himself," and the baker not taking this amiably, the boy "aid out."

MIDNIGHT WEATHER KEPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 21 hours.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1 a. m .- The barom eter is highest in the Northwest and Upper Lake region, and lowest in New England and Nova Scotin. Light snow has failen in the Lake region, and light rain along the Atlantic Coast States. The winds are variable in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with stationary temperature; elsewhere they are westerly, with low temperature. Indications.

For New-England, rain areas followed by clearing weather, colder much westerly win a, rising barometer. For the Middle Al'antic States, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, corthwesterly winds, rising barometer. Cautionary Signats.

Cautionary off shore signals continue from Chinese tegge to Sandy Hook, and are now ordered from Cap Henry to Galveston.

BAR.	L OBSERVATIONS Night.	HOURS: Morning.
30		
29.5	A POLYTON AND A	Commission of the Control

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 7, 1 a. m .- After a slight ris yesterday morning, the barometer fell rapidly. Partly cloudy weather, with showers between 3:30 and 6 p. m.,

was followed by clear weather. The temperature ranged between 41° and 57°, the average (47%) being 10% ligher than on the same day last year, and 75go lower than on Monday.

Chear or parily cloudy and cooler weather may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

THE CONTEST FOR THE O'LEARY BELT. MUPPHY, ENNIS, HENRY, BROWN, FABER, WOOD

AND KERWIN OUT OF THE RACE-SCORES MADE YESTERDAY. There was a marked falling off in the at-

ndance upon the walking-match for the O'Leary bell at the Madison Square Garden, yesterday. Not until the middle of the afternoon did the scene present any bing like the animated appearance of the day previous Between 3 and 4 o'clock a. m., Henry and Brown with drew, their scores being respectively 85 miles and 4 laps and 104 and 4 laps. Murphy and Ennis had withdrawn on Monday. Much in-terest was taken in the withdrawal of Faber, who left the track for good at about 9 a.m. He had strained the tendons of his left aukle. At the time of his withdrawal he had made 151 miles and 1 lap. He was third in the list at the time, Dobier having made 164 miles and Hart 161 miles. At 1 p. m., Kerwin, the Tarrytown man, gave up the

contest, having scored seventy-eight miles. Wood retired in the evening.

The following was the recre at midnight, the end of the first forty-eight hours:

ALBANY NEWS.

TILDEN'S CANAL SUITS. AN OPINION OF THE COURT OF APPRALS AGAINST

THE STATE-MUCH MONEY WASTED-POINTS OF THE DECISION. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 6 .- The Court of Appeals de-

cided to-day in favor of Denison, Belden & Co., in the famous suit brought against the great canal conectors by the State, to recover \$387,109 claimed to ave been overpaid them on a contract for the repair of the Eric Canal near Port Schuyler,
This was the most noted of the suits inspired by Governor Tilden during his warfare on the Canal Ring. Its utter collapse, when probed by the courts, leads poltdelaus to say to-day that, although Mr. Tilden may have been a valiant assailant of corrupt practices in work on the canals, he was not a very judicious one. His encouragement of the suit just decided has involved the State in a uscless expenditure of many thousands of dollars. It was

begun and carried on by three successive Democratic Attorney-Generals, who called to their aid some of the ablest lawyers in the State. Two of these Attorney Generals were ardent adherents of Mr. Tilden's, and therefore did their utmost to bring the sult to a success ful end in order to increase his political reputation. The suit was referred to three referees, all very able lawyers, James Emott, Charles O. Tappan and Isaac Lawson, who gave judgment in favor of the State. The defendants took the suit before the Supreme Court, which reversed the judgment, discharged the referees and granted a new trial. This was in November last. Attorney-General Ward, on coming into office in January, found himself confronted with the case. He ap-

ary, found himself confronted with the case. He appealed from the decision of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals. This action provoked a virulent attack upon bin by Mr. Tiden's friends. They were anxious to proigng the case so that he could atill claim credit for creat wisdom in having begun it. They said that the Attorney-General ought to have begun the autt all over again in the lower courts, on new grounds. The Attorney-General was of the optimise that his predecessors and their counsel must have selected the strongest grounds for the prosecution of the suit already, and that after six years had intervened it would be an atmost impossible task to get new evidence against the defendants. He therefore deemed it best to take his stand on the ground of his predecessors, and carry the suit to the Court of Appeals. That court, as stated above, has just cencurred in the judgment of the Supreme Court, and the State is therefore a loser.

The opinion of the Court has not yet been fully pracared, and access to it is deciled. The only record yet furnished is the following memoranda, which disclose that there was great difference of opinion on some of the paints in the case among the Judges. Judge Floger read an opinion for an affirmance of the order of the General Term, and judgment absolute for defendants, holding as follows:

nobling as follows:

First—That the cause of action started in the com-olaint was one of fraud alone, in which all concurred, wave Earl J., who thought it might hold as one ex-con-

save Earl J., who thought it might hold as one exconract.

Second—That the referees were right, though not in
all details stated by them "in the opinion
that sake Canal Commissioners and the Auditor acted without authority of law in some
of the payments made to the defendants," but
that the referees were wrong in holding that the State
could recover all the money thus pail, and not allow
for the value of the work done. In this Miller and Earl,
J. J., concurred; Church, C. J., and Rapallo, Andrews
and Danforth, J. J., expressed no opinion.
Third—That there was not a raiffication by the Legislature of the unauthorized payments. In this Miller
and Earl, J. J., concurred, Church, C. J., and Rapallo,
Andrews and Danforth, J. J., did not concur, and held,
on the contrary, that there was a ratification by the
Legislature.

THE CHARTER ASSAILED. ITS BLUNDERS, NEEDLESS PERVERSIONS AND OTHER

RAD PROVISIONS POINTED OUT BY MR. BLISS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 6 .- The Senate Committee on Cities listened to arguments this afternoon on Senator Strahan's Charter for New-York. Senator Woodin, who has framed so many charters and taken such an impor-tant part in legislation for New-York during the past ter years, occupied his seat as chairman of the committee. All of the members of the committee were present, and also several other Senators who were interested in the ubject. Among these was Senator Robertson.

George Bliss, the author of the charter of 1873, or that under which the city is now governed, was the first peaker. He mercilessly exposed the errors in the bill, and repeated many of his statements made before the dy Committee. He said, among other things: Assembly Committee. He said, among other things.

I believe in party measures; but not in such a brutal
way as in this charter. What The Thinuxs has said
regarding unserquidous party legislation, apropos of
this bill. I think to exactly right. Let me read you an
extract from an editorial to that paper on this charter.
This scharter is full of needless perversions of the charter
of 1873. Notice the astonishing provisions about elect-This charter is full of needless perversions of the charter of 1873. Notice the astonishing provisions about electing a Vice-President of the Board of Aldermon. In order to do that they have wheel out of existence several acctions of the charter of 1873. The result of this is that if this bill should become a law the Board of Aldermon would not have power to lequire into the qualifications of its own members, nor elect a clerk. In another section you provide that a man's salary shall regin on his appointment or election to office. The Mayor's salary, for instance, would begin on his election, and not upon his taking office the following January:

mary.

January.

Senator Wood'n—That is quite an important point.

Mr. Bluss—Then the section in regard to the issue of deck bonds is not clearly expressed. They say in one place that the proceeds from the sale of these bonds shall not be applied to the payment of calaries, and in another that they may, is that the way to get up a charter for New-York I it is also generated to the payment of ealaries, and in another that they may, is that the way to get up a charter for New-York I it is also generated to the privilege of disobeying the 6 per cent legal rate of inter-ci law is cranted. Look at the salaries for Police Jostices—\$5,000.

Sanator Modden—is there any reason why these men should receive mere than the salaries for Police I inter-ci law is cranted. Look at the salaries for Police I inter-ci law is cranted. Look at the salaries for Police I inter-ci law is cranted. Look at the salaries for Police I inter-ci law is cranted. Look at the salaries for Police I inter-ci law is cranted. Look at the salaries for Police I inter-ci law is cranted. Look at the salaries for Police I inter-ci law is cranted. Look at the salaries for Police I inter-ci law is cranted. Look at the salaries for Police I inter-ci law is cranted. Look at the salaries of the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries were reduced; but on its way to Abbany the salaries with the salaries of its carry. The salaries were reduced to their present figure, it is a salaries with the salaries of its carry. The salaries were reduced to their present figure, it is a salaries with

cans.

In conclusion Mr. Bias criticised at great length the provisions respecting a reduction of sularies, declaring that they would really decrease the city's burdens very

THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATIONS. MR. LAWSON DECLINES-MR. HEPBURN NOMINATED FOR BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

ALBANY, April 6.—John D. Lawson, who ALBANY, APIH O.—John D. Lawson, who was nominated for Superintendent of the Insurance Department last week, has declined the honor. To-day the Senate, while in executive session, was informed by Senator Rockweil of Mr. Lawson's declination. Senator Rockwell further stated that Governor Cornell had thought from expressions of friends of Mr. Lawson that that gentleman would accept the office of Superintendent, and was greatly disappointed upon receiving his letter of declination hast Friday. It is not known when the Governor will make another nomination for this important office; and it is hinted also by some friends of the Gov ernor that he will still press upon Mr. Lawson the ac ceptance of the office.

At the same executive session the Senate received from the Governor a message containing the nominafrom the Governor a message containing the holimation of A. Barton Hepburn for Superintendent of the Bank Department. Mr. Hepburn will replace Henry I. Lamb, who has been Acting Superintendent since 1877, and who for three years previously had been Departy Superintendent. Mr. Lamb's vigerous administration of the Department has won him the gratitude of the thousands who have their small accumulations in the savings banks. Mr. Hepburn's nomination was referred to the Committee on Banks for consideration. The non-ination was universally spoken of as a good one if Mr. Limb was to be superacted, and there seems to be no reason to doubt Mr. Hepburn's prompt confirmation. The new Superintendent will have had some five years' experience in the Legislature, where bills are annually considered affecting the Bank Department, to guide him on taking office. As chairman of the Insurance Committee of the Assembly two years ago, Mr. Hepburn showed thorough acquaintance with financial subjects: and his recent experience as chairman of the noted Railway Investigating Committee also gave him considerable drill in monetary maiters. At the Saratoga Convention in 1879 he was so well thought of by a large number of the delegates as to be the most pointent candidate, next to General J. B. Carr, for the office of Secretary of State.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, April 6 .- In the Court of Appeals

THE COURT OF APPEARS.

ALBANY, April 6.—In the Court of Appeals the following business was transacted to-day:

Marcus C. Cosk and others art. Joins Freudenthal and olners; Catharine Josuca.agi. William Conner, late Sherig, etc.; and Edmind P. Smith agt. James Smith.—Motions for reargument for the production of the control of the contr

Jones agt, Kont.—Judgment revenues, and trials granted; costs to shide every the strain granted; costs to shide every the strain granted; costs to shide every the shide every the strain granted; costs to shide every the strain of young agt, Young.—Ind means of General Term revenues of General Term revenues and the Supreme Court to be said out of the Brown agt. Gallandet.—Judgment of General Term reading and all granted. The ship of the said out of the Brown agt. Granted, with social set Grante-Judgment affirmed without costs to party in this court. Barnes agt. Brown—Judgment is not account an in a cremator of the strain of the said out of the said out of the said of the said of the said out of the chai and General Term reversed, and judgment feedant with costs. Kelly agt. Cartesial. Jedgment feedant with costs. Kelly agt. Cartesial. Jedgment feedant with costs. The people, etc., agt. De General Term affirmed and judgment absolute on sipulation, with costs. Marier 2 gt. Bigleg, and judgment absolute for defendant on stypes Reits agt Reits. Order of General Term retrial dented, with costs. Mearen Term retrial dented, with costs. Finney agt. Brown of the Control of the Costs. Reight (No. 1). Orders of General Term and Special Term and Special Term and Special Term and Special Term and costs. The costs of the motion; as a to grant the motion; as a stachment and deny the motion; as without costs to either party on Liojarietta agt. Saens (No. 1)—order of General With costs of one appeal only in this said the co Alter party of the party of the

ALBANY NOTES.

When the bill to protect the rights of policy-holders in life insurance companies was announced for a third reading in the Sonate to-day, Mr. Woodin moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out and the noting clause, claiming that the bill contained unlegislation. Tals motion was afterward withdrawn the bill was recommitted.

The bill regulating the lease of railroads and the

Mr. Gilmour Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ARRIVED APRIL & Str Sarah Ann (Br), Kennedy, Bona 26 days, with iron ort o John C Seager. Str Richmond, Steveds, Norfolk, to Old Dominion Se Co.

A dull headache, costiveness, low spirits, want of appetite and all billous affections are cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills.

"We owe to the Apollinaris Water one mean more per day and one indigestion less per meal," asid Professor Diday, one of our leading medical men, in disussing the medicinal virtues of this water.-(La Lib

I have had a most wonderful cure of sale-rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with salt-rheum; I had it on my head, face, neck, arms and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of reonodics; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was menuable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw that advertisement, and concluded to try CUTICURA REMEMBLES. The first box of CUTICURA brought the hundre to the surface of my salte. It would drop off as it came out, until now I am entirely well. Alt I can say is, I thank you most heartile for my ours. Any person who thinks this letter af and, is them write or come and see me and find out for themselves. Yours truly. 1,315 Butterfield-st., Chicago, Ili., March 4, 1879.

Choice Trees and Shrubs.
PAUSONS & SONS Co. (Limited),
Kissens Nurserics,
Flushing, L. L.

MARKIED.

DELAFIELD-CAREY-On Tuesday, April 6, at 64 Mary's Cource, New Brighton, 8, I., by the Rev. O. M. Plake, Richard Detafield to Cara Carey, daughter of the late Frud-erick G. Foster.

age.
Funeral services will be held at the house of his father
William P. Beale, 283 President-st., Brookiyn, on Thursday
afternoon, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock. Friends are requested to
to send flowers. BINSSESTEARNS—On Saturday, April 3, Annie Stearns, wife of Edward Binsse, and daughter of the late Joseph Keicham Sicarus.

where carriages will be in waiting.

CORNELL—At his residence, at Pearsail's Corner, L. &

William Cornell, aged 87 years 11 mouths 3 days.

Funcras from First Methodist Church, Rockville Coates, L. &

on Thurslay, the 8th own, at 10 a.m.

Internetin at Cypress Hills.

Relatives and freends invited.

April 6, Warren Freeman, b. D., in the 65th year of the are.
Fineral on Thursday, 5th fast., at 19 octock a. m.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. GENTIL—At Paris, France, April 5, Theodore Gentil, for-merly of this city.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 1:30 p m., at Reformed Dutch Church at Montgomery.

HAYTER—In this city, April 6, Mrs. Lots, widow of the late A. W. Hayter, formerly of Boston, area! 79 years. Funeral services at the Weslowright Memorial Church, corneg of 11th at and Greenwich-ave., Wednesday, April 7, at 3 m.m.

p. m. Relatives and friends areinvited to atsend without in the notice.
Fredericktown papers please copy.
HYATT—At Fort Washington on Hudson, Tacaday morning.
April 6, of pluro pneumonia, George E. L. Hyatt, aged 65

April 6, of pluro pneumonia, George E. L. Hyatt, agod os years.

Puneral services at the house on Thursday, April 8, as 6:30 p. m. tank.

Carriaces will be in waiting on the arrival of 3:30 p. m. tank. p. ni. harringes will be in waiting on the arrival of \$300 p. m. take from Thirtieth Street Depot, Hudson River Retirent. Please omit flowers. omit flowers.

JONES—in Brookiva, early on Tuesday mersing, April 6, Mrs. Lizzie C., wife of F. B. Jones, and daughter of the East.

A. S. Patton, D. D., area 24 years, attend the tracers from the residence of her parents, No. 48 Stirling Place, near 6th ave., on Thursday atternoon, at 350 yellog.

ave., on Thursday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

Mc. TRDY—At his late residence, in this city, on Monday,
April 5. Robert H. McChurdy, in the 80th year of his are.
His funeral se, vices will take place at Calvary Church, corner
of ath ave, and 21st-ak, in conjunction with those of bis late
partner, Herman D. Aldrich, on Wednesday morning, 7th
Inst., at 10 o'clock, indeed of 2s hevelotore announced.
Relatives and friends are respectfully mytical to strand.
PATTON—On Tuesday morning, April 6, Caroline Obest,
wite of J. Harris Patton.
Penneral services at 5 d West 33d-ak, on Thursday, April 6, as
2:30 p. m.

PELHAM—On April 2, of consumption, Joseph Hall Petham aged 52 years Interment at Woodlawn.

Interment at Woodlaws.

POMEROY.—Entered into reat, at Newark, N. J., early on April 6, Jennie, wife of Isaac Pomercy, and daughter of the late Charles Taylor.

SILLIMAN.—On Monday morning, April 6, Mrs. Martha A. Shilman, in the 73d year of her are.

Foneral services at the Congressitonal Charch, in New-Canan, Conn., at 3 o'clock y. m., on Thursday, the Statust.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

to attend.

TITUS—At Brooklyn, third day (6thinst.), Robert P. Titus, in the 75th year of his age.
Relatives and fromds are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 148 Lofferts Place, 87th day (8th), at half-past 10 relock.
Interment at New-Rochelle.

FUCKERMAN—At Paris, France, on Sunday. April 4, Lucy K., wife of Joseph Tuckerman, termerly of this city. Special Notices

NEW-YORK April 6, 1880.

The officers of the United States Branch of the Scotlish Commercial Insurance Company of Giasgow, Scotland, having recived notice that prediminaries of an amalgamation with the Lancashire Fire Insurance company of Marchester, England, a strong and prespectors company had been compressed, with a strong and prespectors company had been compressed, with continue business and is no policies, subject to the completion of that arrangement.

Besident Manager

Scottlah Commercial Ins. Co.

Population of New York Cities and Towns in THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC. 25 cents by mail.

Posulation of New-York Cities and Towns in Tilla TRIBUNE ALMANAC. 25 cents by mail.

The foreign mails for 123 ways ending SATURDAY, April 10, 1830, will close at this office on WEDN MSDAY, at 12 m., for Europe, by steamenip Seytish, via Queensews, (correspondence for France mails he specially addressed); and at 12 m., for France direct, by steamenip Towns, via Gaussian THURSDAY, at 1120 m. m., for Farence with the specially addressed); and at 12 m., for Farence direct, by steamenip Towns, via Gaussian phalia, via Plymouth, Conclours at 120 m. for Europe, by steamship West-phalia, via Plymouth, Conclours at 120 m., for Europe, by steamship Mose, via Saturday, etc., by steamship Mose, via Saturday, at 11 m., for Germany, etc., by steamship Mose, via Southal come and Bremen (correspondence for Great Strain and the Continent must be appealing addressed); and at 1 p.m., for Europe, by steamship Germale, via Queenstown. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Nerway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers entry. The mails for the west Cort. April 8. The mails for Memoral had Spanish Hendral loars New-York April 3. The mails for New-York April 3. The mails for New-York April 4. The mails for Haysman leave New-York April 5. The mails for Nessan, N. P., leave New-York April 6. The mails for Haysman leave New-York April 7. The mails for Memoral for Martallaga, 24. Lucia, Earthadness and Thinkind leave New-York April 10. The mails for Assan Prancisco May 4. The mails for Martallaga, 24. Lucia, Earthadness and Thinkind leave New-York April 10. The mails for Martallaga, 24. The mails for Martallaga, 24. Lucia, Earthadness and Thinkind leave New-York April 10. The mails for Martallaga, 24. Lucia, Earthadness and Talanin leave San Francisco May 4. The mails for Australia, 26. Leave San Francisco May 5. The mails for Australia, 26. Leave San Francisco May 6. The mails for Martallaga, 24. Lucia, Earthadess and Thinkind leave Onew-York April 20. The mails for Martallaga, 24. Lucia, Earthadess and Thinkind leave San Francisco Ma

Stricture, Impotence and Diseases of the Generalive O gans radically and speed by cured. Henra, S to 1 and 5 to HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D. 144 Lexington-are, near 30th-

The RESTAURANT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING now occupied by KOSTER & BIAL A good location for a Book Store.

THE TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM Political Notices.

Kilth Assembly District Ropublican Associate lar monthly meeting will be beind on Wednesda April 7, 8 o'clock, at No. 70 Avenue-D.

IBAAG L. GRANLER, SCOTTER,